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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— **TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.**

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865. NO. 43.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the best style of every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
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[Some of our readers may recall to mind the incident of the present war that gave occasion to the following poetical stanzas.—ED.]

BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,

The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Green walled by the hills of Maryland.

Round about them orchards sweep,
Apple and peach trees fruited deep,

Fair as a garden of the Lord
To the eyes of the famish'd rebel horde.

On that pleasant morn of the early fall,
When Lee marched over the mountain-wall,

Over the mountains winding down,
Horse and foot, into Frederick town.

Forty flags with their silver stars,
Forty flags with their crimson bars,

Flapped in the morning wind; the sun
Of noon looked down, and saw not one.

Up rose old Barbara Frietchie then,
Bowed with her fourscore years and ten;

Bravest of all in Frederick town,
She took up the flag the men hauled down;

In her attic window the staff she set,
To show that one heart was loyal yet.

Up the street came the rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.

Under his slouch hat left and right
He glanced; the old flag met his sight.

"Halt!"—the dust-brown ranks stood fast.
"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle blast,

It shivered the window, pane and sash;
It rent the banner with seam and gash.

Quick as it fell from the broken staff,
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf;

She leaned far out of the window sill,
And shook it forth with a loyal will.

"Shoot, if you must, this gray old head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.

A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came;

The nobler nature within him stirred
To life by that woman's deed and word!

"Who touches a hair of yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on!" he said.

All day long through Frederick street;
Sounded the tread of marching feet;

All day long that free flag tossed
Over the heads of the rebel host.

Ever its torn folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well;

And through the hill gaps sunset light
Shone over it with a warm good-night.

Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er,
And the rebel rides on his raids no more.

Honor to her! and let a tear
Fall, for her sake, on Stonewall's bier.

Over Barbara Frietchie's grave,
Flag of Freedom and Union wave!

Peace and order and beauty draw
Round thy symbol of light and law;

And ever the stars above look down,
On thy stars below at Frederick town!

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Content amidst Difficulty.

The pretended resignation of the South under their recent reverses is thus capitally taken off by Orpheus C. Kerr, in the New York *Leader*. The conservative Kentucky chap brings upon the scene Captain Munchausen, who is met by Captain Bob Shorty:

Right behind him (the conservative Kentucky chap) came a remarkable being, attired in fragments of grey cloth and a prodigious thicket of whiskers, through the latter of which his eyes glared yellowly, like the bottles in an apothecary's shop down the street. As he approached nearer he hastily put on a pair of partially-dissected white cotton gloves, and casually rearranged the strip of carpet binding which served him as a full dress cravat.

'Yours, truly,' said Capt Bob Shorty.

'Vandal!' hissed Capt. Munchausen, removing from his brow an unexampled conglomeration of rags in the last stages of cap, and handing it to a faithful contraband who attended him.

'Why, then,' said Capt. Bob Shorty, doffing his own cap, and tucking up his sleeves, "in the name of the United States of America, I propose to move upon your works immediately.'

And now, my boy, do I particularly lament my lack of those unspeakable intellectual gifts, which enable the more refined reporters of all our excellent and moral daily journals to describe the fistic achievements of the noted Arkansas Mule and celebrated Jersey Bantum in a manner that delights every well conducted breakfast table in the land, and furnishes exquisite reading for private families.

Forward hopped Capt. Bob Shorty, as though on springs; his elbows neatly squared, his fists held up like a couple of apples on sticks, and his head poised as though it had just started to look round a corner. With fists to match, and eyes shining like the bottoms of glass bottles, the wary Munchausen scuffles cautiously back from him in a half circle. Now they make skips toward each other; and now they skip back. Anon an arm is raised, and is parried; and then they balance to partners; and then they hop back.

I was gazing at all this, my boy, in speechless admiration, when suddenly I saw the dexter hand of Captain Bob Shorty pierce the enemy's lines, and explode with tremendous force on Munchausen's nose. For a moment there was a sound as of Confederate blasphemy; but in a moment the chivalric Munchausen was himself again.

'Ah!' said Capt Bob Shorty, agreeably, 'did you see the Star Spangled Banner that time?'

'Sir,' said Munchausen, with tears in his eyes, 'I am thankful my nose *is* broken. It is a blessing; for I had nothing to smell with it, and only wasted my strength in its special defence.'

Here Captain Bob Shorty looked jovially at me, my boy, and says he:—'By all that's Federal! aint he jolly?'

'Come on to thy ruin!' roared Munchausen from behind his rapidly increasing nose; and again the battle raged. Now did Captain Bob Shorty sidle to the left, with a view to flanking, but two columns of the enemy met him there. Next the agile Munchausen attempts, by a quick turn, to take him in the rear of his position, but finds a strong body of five divisions hurled upon his headquarters with an impetuosity that knocks out half his teeth.

'Art satisfied, Horatio?' said Capt. Bob Shorty, with more or less Bowery theatre in his manner. An awful smile appeared upon what were left of the features of Captain Munchausen. It was so full of scorn, you know.

'Sir,' said he, with much chivalry of bearing, and some difficulty of utterance, my jaw may be broken, but I thank fate for it. It's a long time since I had anything to eat with my mouth, and to defend it at all was useless

'Ha! ha! ha!' roared Captain Bob Shorty; 'I really never did see anything so jolly.'

'Madman!' yelled Munchausen, 'your destruction is decided!'

Then were all the skips and hops repeated, my boy; with such ornamental bits of occasional fine art as the refined reporters of our excellent moral daily journals love to dwell fondly upon.—Were I but such a reporter, I would describe the scene in a way to make you take it home to your children.—But let me not waste time in lamentation; for just then, a something heavy fell upon the right eye of Munchausen and effectually closed it for a week.

'Ah!' said Captain Bob Shorty, pleasantly, 'did you count the stars upon our Flag that time, my grayback?'

'Sir,' retorted Munchausen, staggering about, and wildly pulling handfuls of imperceptible hair out of invisible heads in the air—'I consider the loss of that eye a blessing in disguise; for I can now concentrate my whole strength on the other.'

'Well now, really,' said Captain Bob Shorty, 'really, you know, I never see anything half so jolly.'

'Extermination is now your doom!' howled the Confederacy, reeling deliberately forward upon the first fist he met, and falling heavily to the ground with his other eye emphatically darkened.

Instantly was Captain Bob Shorty at his side, exclaiming: 'I'm sorry for this, old chap. I wish you had consented to stop before. Eh!' ejaculated Captain Bob Shorty, 'what's that you say?'

As true as I live and breathe, my boy, as true as I live and breathe, when Captain Bob Shorty put his ear to the mouth of the fallen Confederacy, he heard, slowly spoken, these remarkable words:

'I'm—glad—this—has—happened—because—I—can—now—develop—my—REAL—resources—of—strength!!!'

WHO ENVIES US?—We find the following in one of our exchanges: "If an editor omits anything, he is lazy; if he speaks of things as they are, people get angry; if he glosses over or smoothes down the rough points, he is bribed; if he calls things by their proper names, he is unfit for the position of an editor; if he does not furnish his readers with jokes, he is a mullet; if he does, he is a rattle-head, lacking stability; if he condemns the wrong, he is a good fellow, but lacks discretion; if he lets wrongs and injuries go unmentioned, he is a coward; if he exposes a public man, he does it to gratify spite, is the tool of a clique, or belongs to the "outs;" if he indulges in personalities, he is a blackguard; if he does not, his paper is dull and insipid. Therefore, it is a matter of impossibility for an editor to please everybody."

FROM RICHMOND.

Slavery Dead in Virginia.

Value of Property Destroyed by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Richmond *Whig* of Monday, the 10th inst., was received here to-day. It says:

"Whatever may be the fate of the Constitutional Amendment, it is as certain as sunrise that slavery in Virginia is dead.

A National bank of the United States is to be immediately established in Richmond, where subscriptions to the United States bonds will be received at the rates established in the Northern cities.

The aggregate value of the property destroyed foots up $214,640. Imposing as these figures appear they are far short of the truth, for the reason already stated, that real estate was, before the war, invariably assessed much below the value which it would have commanded in the market. Our list covers no more than the bricks and mortar destroyed.

All the hospitals of Richmond have been taken possession of by military authority, and are used for the comfort equally of the Federal and Confederate sick.

A number of Confederate surgeons left in the city have been paroled to attend to the Confederate sick and wounded.

The Chimborazo, Jackson and Howard Grove hospitals, four of the principal Confederate hospitals, are used for the accommodation of Federal wounded. They contain about 24,000 beds, which were left entirely vacant by the Confederates.

Rebel prisoners to the number of 800 or 1,000 have been received in the city within the past forty-eight hours, and consigned to the Libby prison.

More than half of Pickett's division have been captured and brought in, and the country between Richmond and Amelia county is said to be full of Confederate soldiers, nearly all of them Virginians, making their way to their homes.

Castle Thunder is used as a receptacle for citizen prisoners, of whom quite a number are gathered there.

Manchester was not at all disturbed by pillagers on Monday morning last, neither did the fire reach James district.

A pontoon bridge spans the river now and connects Richmond with Manchester, and we hope business will be revived and pervade both sections alike.

The churches of all the religious denominations in the city whose pastors remained in the city were opened yesterday, and services were conducted as usual, in the presence of large congregations, a good portion being composed of the officers and soldiers of the Union army of occupation.

In the Episcopal churches the regular form of services was observed, with the single exception of the prayer, which was made for all in authority, instead of for the President of the Confederate States, etc., as inserted in the liturgy. As the United States is the power in authority here, the prayer for the President of the United States was implied, if not said.

The sermons preached exhibited generally a very high order of talent, eminently practical and religious, and we are glad to know that the Union soldiers, officers and privates, who were listeners, entertain a high opinion of the pulpit eloquence of the clergymen of Richmond.

Saturday afternoon was rendered a remarkable day in Richmond by the first review and parade of the United States forces occupying the city. These troops consisted of the 3d Division of the 24th Army Corps, Army of the James, commanded by Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel.

In the absence of General Ord, the troops were under the immediate command of Brigadier General Charles Devins.

The review was appointed for 2 P. M., on East Main street, the left of the column resting on the outskirts of the city, and the right westward, to the heart of the city. By the hour of noon hundreds of our citizens, male and female, had taken favorable positions from which a view of the military spectacle could be obtained, and the windows and doors for more than a mile along Main street were crowded with spectators who watched the manœuvres of the different regiments, batteries and squadrons as they appeared, wheeled into line, and took up their position, until the line, as far as the eye could see, shone in the sun a glittering hedge of bayonets.

Banners and bands intercepted the lines at intervals, and couriers went and came carrying orders and keeping both wings in communication.

An hour beyond the time appointed passed, and yet Brig. Gen. Devins and staff, who was to first review the troops, had not made his appearance. Finally, a flourish of trumpets announced his approach. The General, with a splendidly mounted and appearing staff, approached the line from the left, the mounted band on the extreme right striking up, "Hail to the Chief who in triumph advanced."

During the performance of this air General Devins and staff rode down the right, but made a detour through 15th and Carey streets, and rode rapidly to the extreme left of the line, on the outskirts.

From this point the review was accomplished, the General and staff galloping from left to right, the line coming to a present arms as he passed, and the band striking up.

General Devins alone carried his hat in his hand and this distinction caused him to be easily recognized by the citizens. At points on the line he was heartily cheered by the troops.

Long accustomed as Confederate eyes have been to the once all pervading grey, we do not believe that the sudden substitution of blue as the prevailing color is distasteful to many of our citizens, thousands of whom looked on the military spectacle of Saturday not as the display of prowess on the part of a triumphant foe, but as an exhibition of military genius and resources of the United States, which all can again contemplate with pride.

None of the colored troops appeared on review, but a separate display of them will probably take place before long.

One feature of the display was evident to every observer, and that was the superior drill, morale and discipline manifested by the men in their marching and soldierly bearing; the perfect condition of their dress and equipments finished to a dazzling brightness, the batteries drawn by well trained horses, fat and substantially caparisoned, all in striking contrast to what the citizens have been accustomed for the four years during which Richmond was held by the Confederate army.

INACTIVITY.—If a steam engine is stopped suddenly and left unused for a long period, the piston runs fast in the cylinder, the packing corrodes the rods, and dust thickly covers every part.

When the human frame is inactive and torpid for a length of time the muscles relax, the nerves lose their tone, the organs refuse to perform their functions, and the whole of the great machine—the human frame—is disorganized.

Day in, and day out, men sit poring over ledgers and day-books until they are addle-headed, and the figures swim before their eyes. When the evening comes, and business hours are over, instead of taking a walk so as to send the blood dancing and tingling to the remotest part of their frames, they pop into some car and drowsily roll to their doors. A very great portion of the minor ailments flesh is heir to is caused by laziness.

An afflicted individual goes to a doctor; "something is wrong inside," but he does not know exactly where.—Thereupon the physician looks grave and says, "Ah! Dyspepsia;" and forthwith orders tonics, drastic purges, and what not, when all the lazy man wants is a two mile tramp in the country, or a good old fashioned jouncing on a hard trotting horse.

A certain eastern potentate, feeling himself "out of sorts" on one occasion, sent for his physician and demanded a cure.

"Take this mace," said the physician, "mount a horse and swing the instrument back and forth; riding meanwhile at full gallop. Certain drugs concealed in the handle will then exhude; your excellency will absorb them and be cured." And he was, says the legend; the shrewd man of medicine knew full well that all the king required was fresh air and exercise, and he took this method of prescribing them.

It is better to wear out than rust out, and shoe leather is far less costly than medical advice.

Stretching the legs relieves the tension on the purse strings, and the best as well as the cheapest medicine for dullness, head aches, blue devils, stupidity, hypochondria, ill temper, and total depravity, is fresh air and sunlight. These are sovereign remedies, but because they are easily obtained, do not taste bad, and cost nothing, few use them.—*Scientific American.*

☞Every man can tame a shrew but he that hath her.

Proclamation By the President.

Continued Blockade of the Captured Rebel Ports.—The Importation of Foreign and Contraband Goods Directly Forbidden.—The Exportation of Jeff Davis & Co. Indirectly Prohibited.

PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, by my proclamation of the 19th and 27th days of April, 1861, the ports of the United States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas were declared to be subject to blockade, but whereas the said blockade has, in consequence of actual military occupation by this Government, since then been conditionally set aside or released in respect to the ports of Norfolk and Alexandra, in the State of Virginia, Beaufort in the State of North Carolina, Port Royal in State of South Cirrolina, Pensacola and Fernandina in the State of Florida, and New Orleans in the State of Louisiana; *And Whereas*, By the 4th section of the act of Congress, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," the President, for the reasons therein set forth, is authorized to close certain ports of entry.

Now, therefore, be it known that I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports of Richmond, Rappahannock, Cherry stone, Yorktown and Petersburg, in Virginia; of Camden, Elizibeth City, Edenton, Plymouth, Washington, Newbern, Ocracoke, and Wilmington, in North Carolina; of Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort, in South Carolina; of Savannah, St. Mary's, Brunswick, and Darien, in Georgia; of Mobile, in Alabama; of Pearl river, Shieldsboro, Natchez, and Vicksburg, in Mississippi; of St. Augustine, Key West, St. Marks, Port Leon, St. Johns, Jacksonville, and Apalachicola, in Florida; of Teche and Franklin, in Louisiana; of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel, and Brownsville, in Texas are hereby closed, and all rights of importing, warehousing, and other privileges shall in respect to the ports aforesaid, cease until they shall again have been opened by order of the President; and if while said ports are closed any ship or vessel from beyond the United States, or having on board any articles subject to duties, shall attempt to enter such port, the same, together with its tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, shall be forfeited to the United States.

In witness whereforo I have here [L. S.] unto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the 89th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

BUTTER.—"Why is it, my son, that when you drop your bread and butter, it is always the buttered side down?"

"I don't know. It hadn't oughter, had it. The strongest side ought to be uppermost, hadn't it ma? and this yere is the strongest butter I ever seed."

"Hush up; it's some of your aunt's churning."

"Did she churn it? The great lazy thing!"

"What your aunt?"

"No; this yere butter! To make that poor old woman churn it, when it's strong enough to churn itself!"

"Be still, Ziba! It only wants working over."

"Well, marm, if I's you, when I did it, I put in lots o' molasses!"

"You good fornothing! I've ate a great deal worse in the most aristocratic Yew York boarding houses."

"Well, people of rank *ought* to eat it."

"Why people of rank!"

"Cause it's *rank* butter."

"You varmint you! What makes you talk so smart?"

"The butter's taken the skin off my tongue, mother!"

"Ziba don't lie! I can't throw away the butter. It don't signify."

"I tell you what I'd do with it, marm. I'd keep it to draw blisters. You ought to see the flies keel over, and die, as soon as they touch it!"

"Ziba, don't exaggerate; but here is 35 cents, go to the store and buy a pound of fresh."

☞An inquisitive individual desired to know why women had their heads covered in church, and the men are uncovered. He was politely invited to read the 11th chapter of 1st Corinthians, as an answer to his inquiry.

Jeff Davis' Valedictory Proclamation.

[The following proclamation gotten off by a New York daily is intended as a burlesque on the notorious Jefferson Davis, once the unenviable ruler of the so called confederacy, but now the still more unenviable fugitive, seeking some dark and secluded spot where he may pine and opine over his deeds of iniquity until death finishes his career.—ED.]

Whereas, In the course of inhuman Yankee events, the capital of the Confederate States of America no longer affords an eligible and healthy residence for the members of the present Cabinet, not to speak of the chief magistrate himself, the Vice President, and the members of the two congressional bodies, I do therefore by virtue of the power vested in my two heels, proclaim to travel instanter, in company with all the officers of the Confederate States Government, and to take up such agreeable quarters as may yet be *Grant*-ed unto me.

To such persons as are in arms against the Confederate States of America, I do hereby tender absolute amnesty, on condition that they forthwith desist from annoying our patriotic population.

Under the circumstances, slavery had better be abolished. The capital of the Confederacy will henceforward be found "up a stump" on the picturesque banks of the celebrated "Last Ditch."

To the foreign subscribers of the Confederate Loan I return sincere thanks.

Major General Grant, U. S. A., will please see that they get their cotton.

All persons having claims against this government will please present them to A. Lincoln, Richmond, by whom all such accounts will be most cheerfully audited.

It is not altogether improbable that the glorious experiment of a slaveholder's confederacy may yet prove a delusion and a snare. I have often thought so; so has General Lee, who has latterly been fighting mostly for his last year's salary.

The confederate treasury being light I think I will take the money in my valise. General Lee thinks there is a good opening for us, and that we have seen the last of this fratricidal war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace more imminent than ever.

If the United States persists in refusing to recognize the confederacy, on my return I will again urge the arming of the negroes.

Office seekers are respectfully solicited to cease their importunings.

Fellow citizens, farewell.

J. DAVIS,
President Confederate States America

Done at Richmond, April 1, 1865.

FARMING MADE ATTRACTIVE.

The following are some of the scraps and shreds drawn at various times from the discussions of a Farmers' Club:

1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequently work too early and too late.

2. By more system. The farmers should have a time to begin and stop labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work. They should theorize as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral and respectable; n the long run it may be profitable. The farmer should keep good stock and out of debt. The farm is the best place to begin and end life, and hence so many in the cities and professional life covet a rural home.

3. By taking care of health. Farmers have a healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, omit bathing, eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-ventilated apartments, and expose themselves to cold. Nine-tenths of the human diseases arise from colds or intemperance. Frequent bathing is profitable; so is fresh air, deliberation at the dinner table, and rest after meals.

4. By adorning the home. Nothing is lost by a pleasant home. Books, papers, pictures, music and reading should all be brought to bear upon the indoor family entertainment; and neatness, comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruit should harmonize all without. Home should be a sanctuary so happy and holy that children will love it, women delight in it, manhood crave it, and old age enjoy it. There would be less desertions of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them more agreeable. Ease, order, health and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were ordained to go with it.

☞Emerson says: "Life is a train of moods, like a string of beads."

Consumption.

Consumptive persons die for want of strength, want of flesh, want of nutriment, not for want of lung substance, as is almost universally believed. They die in almost every instance; long before the lungs are consumed, so far as to be incapable of sustaining life. Numerous cases are given where men have lived for years with an amount of available lungs not one-fourth of the whole. They were there, perhaps, but not available, not efficient. The majority of the persons who die of consumption, perish before a third of the lungs have consumed away, in consequence of loose bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, night sweats, want of sleep, clogging up of the lungs with matter and mucous by the daily use of cough drops, balsam, tonics, or other destructive agents. These symptoms need but to be controlled to protect life indefinitely; that is to say, if the symptoms were prescribed for according to general principles, and properly nursed, letting the consumptive portion of the disease alone, it would sometimes cure itself, or, at least, allow the patient to live in reasonable comfort for a number of years.

The reader may almost imagine that he has a clue to the cure of consumption, if he could but give the patient phosphoros and lime, or phosphate of lime—that is burnt bones—eight or ten grains with the first mouthful of each meal so as to let it be mixed with the food and be carried with it into the blood, from twenty to thirty grains being daily needed in health. The scientific world was charmed less than a hundred years ago by the discovery of oxygen. It was supposed that as oxygen was a constituent of the air which imparted vitality to the blood, gave it its purity, its activity and filled the man with life and animation, nothing was needed but to take enough of oxygen to purify the blood, and thus strike at the root of the disease. Accordingly the oxygen was prepared and administered. The recipient revived, was transported, was fleet as an antelope, fairly yelled for joy, and—died, laughing, or from over excitement. The machine worked too fast; it could not be stopped, and pure oxygen has never been taken for health since.

Thus it will, perhaps, always be with artificial remedies. They cannot equal those which are prepared in nature's manufactory. The phosphate of lime, in order to answer the purpose of nature, must be eliminated from the healthful digestion of substantial food in the stomach, and the only natural and efficient means of obtaining the requisite amount is to regulate the great glands of the system in such a manner as to cause the perfect digestion of a sufficient amount of suitable food, and this is within the power of the scientific practitioner, in a grat majority of cases of consumption, when attempted in its early stages; but for the confirmed consumptive—that is, when the lungs have begun to decay away, it is criminal to hold out any promises of cure, or even of any essential relief, in any given instance.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE FIRST VERSE IN THE BIBLE.—This simple sentence denies Atheism—for it assumes the being of God. It denies Polytheism, and among its various forms, the doctrine of two eternal principles, the one good and the other evil; for it confesses the one eternal Creator. It denies Materialism, for it asserts the creation of matter. It denies Pantheism, for it assumes the existence of God before all things, and apart from them. It denies Fatalism, for it involves the Freedom of eternal Being. It assumes the existance of God, for it is He who in the beginning creates. It assumes His Eternity, for He is before all things, and as nothing comes from nothing, He Himself must always have been. It implies His absolute freedom, for he begins a new course of action. It implies His infinite wisdom, for an order of mind and matter can only come from a being of absolute intelligence. It implies His essential goodness, for the sole, eternal, almighty, all-wise, and all-sufficient Being has no reason, no motive, and no capacity for evil; it presumes Him to be beyond all limits of time and place, as He was before all time and place.—*Prof. Murphy.*

THE radical foes of the Union and defenders of Slavery were known before the war as "Fire eaters." Their taste for volcanic food must have been fully satisfied by the diet of the last four years, unless, indeed, "increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on."

To err, is human; to forgive, divine

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 19, 1865.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Our Country Mourns its greatest Loss

The Patriot of the Nation is Dead

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Death of President Lincoln.

THE NATION MOURNS.

It was left for the people of the beginning of the Nineteenth century to witness, and the historian of the present struggle to picture the gloom occasioned by the melancholy intelligence that Abraham Lincoln was murdered by a traitor. It is the first instance in the history of our Nation, and in the long line of Presidents and public officers, in which the blindness and wickedness of a subject, led him to take the life of our Chief Magistrate. And can it be said by any one, who has reasoning faculties, unless he is a traitor, that President Lincoln deserved to die such a death. Every honest man knows he did not. Where was the part of the tyrant ever performed by that good man? Ever since his promotion to the position of highest eminence, his terms and acts have always been lenient and conciliatory; and, unmindful of the scorns of some country men, he grappled with the stern realities and necessities of his time, and moulded them to operate for his country's good. Like Washington, true, brave and noble, he strove for his country, and like the Revolutionary patriot, he lived to see his Nation coming out of the bloody and fiery ordeal victorious and triumphant. The blood of Abraham Lincoln, with that of thousands of buried heroes, cements the fabric of a restored Union.

All over the country where the news has spread, the people are saddened, bells tolled the knell of a departed statesman, cities were draped in colors of mourning, and the whole Nation will soon lament the loss of that tried and good man. The joy and mirth, occasioned by the recent victories has given place to gloom and sorrow, and the revenge of justice will follow.

President Johnson.

A few hours after the President had expired from the effect of the assassin's wound, Vice President Johnson was inaugurated President of the United States, and at once assumed the duties of his position. Thus, what so many dreaded a short time ago, has taken place—Andy Johnson has been made President. While we deeply deplore the untimely loss of Mr. Lincoln, we cannot entertain fear as to the proper guidance of the Ship of State in his successor's hands. Andrew Johnson, it will be remembered, lived in a State bordering Secessia, and witnessed, from the first, the deeds of open treason, plunder and murder committed by the Southerners. His own State, deciding to be neutral with regard to the war, was one of the first to be overrun by the armed forces of the South, and as a consequence of this invasion he witnessed the desolation that followed in the rebels' train, and even beheld his wife and family chased from their habitation, and his home burned. These incidents will remind him of the rebel atrocity, and the numerous acts of treachery, treason and slaughter that they have produced during the present struggle, will constrain him to mete out full justice to them.—And can it be said that the melancholy occurrence which made him the ruler of the Nation will remain unnoticed and forgotten? No. Mr. Johnson feels as the people feel, and their demands will be gratified.

No apprehension need be entertained by the good people of the land. Mr. Johnson will do his duty, and do it well, "trusting in God." An insight as to the mode he will adopt may be elicited by reading his speech in to-day's columns, and re-reading the one which we published last week, wherein he talks plain, and indicates a plain and practical course. The traitors at home will not be neglected by him, but they will be compelled to undergo the penalty their actions or expressions may merit. We say, then, put your *confidence in the new President*, and pray for his preservation.

QUERY.—If slavery is a Divine institution, as was represented, why has God permitted the "Yankee mudsills" and "greasy mechanics" to so effectually blot it from existence by the present struggle?

☞ Immense rewards are offered for the capture of the assassins of President Lincoln and Sec. Seward.

Teachings and their Fruit.

Any one who has been observing and remembering the course of events can recall the fact that partisan newspapers have covertly hinted at assassination as a means of ridding the nation of its Chief Magistrate; have called him a Tyrant and Usurper. One sheet in this Congressional District inquired at one time for a Charlotte Cordày, and at another published a burlesque picture of the President, styling him "The Iron King of the Ebony Crown." Some of our citizens may recollect to have seen this burlesque re-produced and carried in procession through our streets. A leading paper is said to have called recently for a Brutus.—Such sentiments have had their effect. The President has been murdered by a man who leaped from the scene of the bloody deed into the presence of two thousand people, and, with his gleaming dagger in his hand, exultingly exclaimed, "Thus always with Tyrants."

Is there any consolation in this fruit to the authors of such teachings?—Have you not gone far enough? Do you not wish you had not gone so far, or can it be possible there is one man left who is willing to continue it?

There are lessons in the events of the past few days for all classes of men. *We hope they will be heeded.*

Only Two Classes.

The words of the immortal Douglas never sounded with as much force or truth as at the present time. He declared at the commencement of the present rebellion that "there were but two classes in the present struggle—patriots or traitors,—the one for, the other against, the Government. Looking upon the event of the murder of President Lincoln we are led to ask, Who committed the damnable deed? We are met with the response—"A Northern rebel sympathizer." Too true. A deed of such terrible grossness and daring was to be perpetrated by a traitor in the North. The Southern rebels in the Capital of the Confederacy—though taught to hate him with a bitter hatred—from whom the worst might be expected, did not offer to injure a hair of his head while in their midst, but, on the other hand, received him with loud acclamations and hailed him as their liberator. A traitorous sympathizer has dared to do what the vilest rebel in arms left undone. It proves that there are traitors at home as well as in arms, for no one but a traitor would commit such an outrage. The people will see this, and it will be their aim in the future, as it should have been long ago, to seek out and have punished the sympathizers wherever they may be.

Now is the time for honest men who have been led blindfolded into the ranks of treason to pause and consider. They will acknowledge that there can be but two sides, and no neutrals. A man who is not *for* his country and government is *against*, and, viewing it in this light, he will not take long to discover where treason is and what class or party upholds. Let us not be divided any longer, but come out on the side of truth, order and Union.—Let the fearful occurrence we have witnessed be a beacon to guard us from the shoals of treason and ruin.—Let trials come, let persecutions and executions follow, one thing keep in view—Never yield to the mandates of Treason. "In union there is strength," is a motto that should be ours in uniting in our efforts to crush treason everywhere. Our new President may seek to punish home traitors, to prevent a repetition of such cold-blooded and black-hearted murders, and let it be our part, as men seeking to preserve the Union, to assist him in this imperative duty.

The very way to discover a sympathizer or traitor is when you find a man opposing stringent measures exercised to rid the community of lurking enemies. No man, after what has occurred at Washington, can say that a traitor should go unpunished, the exercise of free treason speech to the contrary notwithstanding. Let us, then, recognize but two classes—patriots and traitors—and uphold the patriot and punish the traitor.

NO MORE DRAFTING.

Recruiting Discontinued.—Expenses of the Army to be Reduced.—Removal of Restrictions on Trade.

OFFICIAL.

War Department.
Washington, April 13, 1865.

Major General Dix, New York:

The Department, after consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the results of the recent campaigns, has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders to be immediately issued:

First, To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

Second, To curtail purchases for arms and ammunition, Quartermaster and Commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the establishment in its several branches.

Third, To reduce the number of Generals and Staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

Fourth, To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as may be consistent with public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation it will be made known by public order.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A Good Man Passes from Earth.

THE NATION MOURNS.

Official Announcement of his Death.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1 30 A. M.

This evening, about 9 30 P. M., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, and Major Rathburn, was shot by an assassin who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre.

The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head, penetrating nearly through it. The wound is mortal.

The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, *and is now dying.*

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or another, entered Mr. Seward's house, and, under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The Secretary was in bed, the Secretary and Miss Seward with him.

The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted one or two stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. *My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.*

The noise alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and hastened to the door of his father's room, where he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him *one or more* dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

General Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington at six o'clock this evening. At a Cabinet meeting, to day, at which Gen. Grant was present, the subject of the country and the prospects of a speedy peace were discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful. He spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the Confederacy, and the establishment of the Government in Virginia.

All the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President. I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The Condition of the President, Secretary Seward, and the other Sufferers—J. Wilkes Booth Believed to be the Murderer.

WASHINGTON, April 15—3 A. M.

The President still breathes, but is quite insensible, as he has been ever since he was shot. He evidently did not see the person who shot him, but was looking on the stage, as he was approached behind.

Mr. Seward has rallied, and it is hoped he may live. Frederick Seward's condition is very critical. The attendant who was present was stabbed through the lungs, and is not expected to live. The wounds of Maj. Seward are not serious.

Investigation strongly indicates J. Wilkes Booth as the assassin of the President. Whether it was the same, or a different person, that attempted to murder Mr. Seward, remains in doubt. Chief Justice Cartter is engaged in taking the evidence. Every exertion has been made to prevent the escape of the murderer. His horse has been found on the road, near Washington.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

Major General Dix:

Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE INAUGURATION OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

His Inaugural Address.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Yesterday morning Attorney General Speed waited upon the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, and officially informed him of the sudden and unexpected decease of President Lincoln, and requested that an early hour might be appointed for the inauguration of his successor.

The following is a copy of the communication referred to:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 15.

SIR: Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was shot by an assassin last evening, in this city, and died at the hour of twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock this day.

About the same time at which the President was shot, an assassin entered the sick chamber of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and stabbed him in several places, in the throat, neck and face, severely if not mortally, wounded him. Other members of the Secretary's family were dangerously wounded by the assassin while making his escape.

By the death of President Lincoln, *the office of President has devolved*, under the Constitution, upon you.

The emergency of the Government demands that you should be immediately qualified according to the requirements of the Constitution, and enter upon the duties of President of the United States. If you will please make known your pleasure, such arrangements as you deem proper will be made.

Your obedient servants.
HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.
WM. DENNISON,
Postmaster General.
J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.
JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

To ANDREW JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Johnson requested that the ceremony should take place at his rooms at the Kirkwood House in this city at ten o'clock in the morning.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was notified of the fact, and desired to be in attendance to administer the oath of office. At the above named hour the gentlemen assembled in the Vice President's room to participate in the ceremony. Chief Justice administered the following oath to Mr. Johnson:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

After receiving the oath and being declared President of the United States, Mr. Johnson remarked:

GENTLEMEN: I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy that may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is a reference to the past.

The course which I have taken in the past, in connection with this rebellion, must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of rights which lies at the basis of all things.

The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free Government, and I believe that the Government in passing through its present perils, will settle down upon principles consonant with popular rights more permanent and enduring than heretofore.

I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, that I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil, and an honest advocacy of the great principles of free Government, have been my lot. Duties have been mine, consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed and I feel that in the end the Government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I feel in making this request, that it will be heartily responded to by you, and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people.

At the conclusion of the above remarks the President received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was surrounded, and a few minutes were devoted to conversation.

All were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the recent sad occurrence that caused the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was gravely discussed.

Mr. Johnson is in fine health and has an earnest sense of the important trust that has been confided to him.

Wm. Hunter, Esq., the chief clerk in the State Department, has been appointed acting Secretary of State.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at the Treasury Department at 11 o'clock this morning.

LAST SPEECH OF PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

On Monday evening week last the citizens of Washington had determined upon another demonstration in honor of the surrender of General Lee, and the President, having previously promised to give his views on the reconstruction policy, complied with his promise.

The *Chronicle* says: "The President appeared much improved in health from his late tour to Richmond, the air of that city having agreed with him better than with Mr. Davis, who left it sick at heart, weary in mind, and sore in body. Grant's medicines, sent free by mail, as advertised, may have had as much to do with the improvement of Mr. Lincoln as the breezes of the James. Mr. Lincoln's appearance was the signal for "a cheer as was a cheer" indeed, and it was a full minute ere its echoes would allow the President to proceed with the remarks he had prepared. When he did speak, his voice gave assurance as ample as his looks of the return of his health, and in the hush of the crowd, the old familiar tones fell on the ear clear and distinct as ever."

Appended we give an authorized report of

The President's Speech.

We meet this evening, not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. The evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and the surrender of the principal insurgent army, gave hope of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expression cannot be restrained.—In the midst of this, however, He from whom all blessings flow must not be forgotten. A call for a national thanksgiving is being prepared, and will be duly promulgated. Nor must those whose harder part gives us the cause of rejoicing be overlooked. Their honors must not be parcelled out with others. I myself was at the front, and had the high pleasure of transmitting much of the good news to you; but no part of the honor, for plan or execution, is mine. To General Grant, his skillful officers and brave men, all belongs. The gallant navy stood ready, but was not in reach to take active part.

By these recent successes the reinauguration of the national authority—reconstruction—which has had a large share of thought from the first, is pressed much more closely upon our attention. It is fraught with great difficulty. Unlike the case of a war between independent nations, there is no authorized organ for us to treat with. No one man has the authority to give up the rebellion for any other man.—We simply must begin with, and mould from, disorganized and discordant elements. Nor is it a small additional embarrassment that we, the loyal people, differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner and measure of reconstruction.

As a general rule, I abstain from reading the reports of attacks upon myself, wishing not to be provoked by that to which I cannot properly offer an answer. In spite of this precaution, however, it comes to my knowledge that I am much censured from some supposed agency in setting up and seeking to sustain the new State Government of Louisiana. In this I have done just so much, and no more than the public knows.

In the annual message of December, 1863, and accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction, (as the phrase goes,) which I promised if adopted by any State, should be acceptable to and sustained by the Executive Government of the nation. I distinctly stated that this was not the only plan which might possibly be acceptable; and I *also distinctly* protested that the Executive claimed no right to say when or whether members should be admitted to seats in Congress from such States. This plan was, in advance, submitted to the then Cabinet, and distinctly approved by every member of it. One of them suggested that I should then, and in that connection, apply the Emancipation Proclamation to the theretofore excepted parts of Virginia and Louisiana; that I should drop the suggestion about apprenticeship for freed people, and that I should omit the protest against my own power in regard to the admission of members of Congress; but even he approved every part and parcel of the plan which has since been employed or touched by the action of Louisiana.

The new Constitution of Louisiana, declaring emancipation for the whole State, practically applies the proclamation to the part previously excepted. It does not adopt apprenticeship for freed people, and it is silent, as it could not well be otherwise, about the admission of members of Congress. So that, as it applies to Louisiana, every member of the Cabinet fully approved the plan. The message went to Congress, and I received many commendations of the plan, written and verbal, and a single objection to it from any professed Emancipationist came to my knowledge until after the news reached Washington that the people of Louisiana had begun to move in accordance with it. From about July, 1862, I had corresponded with different persons supposed to be interested, seeking a reconstruction of a State Government for Louisiana. When the message of 1863, with the plan before mentioned, reached New Orleans, Gen. Banks wrote me he was confident that the people, with his military co-operation, would reconstruct, substantially on that plan. I wrote him and some of them to try it. They tried it, and the result is known.

Such only has been my agency in getting up the Louisiana government. As to sustaining it my promise is out, as before stated. But, as bad promises are better broken than kept, I shall treat this as a bad promise, and break it whenever I shall be convinced that keeping it is adverse to the public interest; but I have not yet been so convinced.

I have been shown a letter on this subject, supposed to be an able one, in which the writer expresses regret that my mind does not seem to be definitely fixed on the question whether the seceded States, so called, are in the Union or out of it. I would, perhaps, add astonishment to his regret were he to learn that since I have found professed Union men endeavoring to make that question, I have *purposely* forborne any public expression upon it. As appears to me, that question has not been, nor yet is, a practically material one, and that any discussion of it, while it thus remains practically immaterial, could have no effect other than a mischievous one of dividing our friends. As yet, whatever it may hereafter become, that question is bad as the basis of a controversy, and good for nothing at all—a merely pernicious abstraction. We all agree that the seceded States, so called, are out of their proper practical relation with the Union; and that the sole object of the Government, civil and military, in regard to those States, is to again get them into that proper practical relation. I believe it is not only possible, but, in fact, easier to do this, without deciding or even considering whether these States have ever been out of the Union, than with it. Finding themselves safely at home, it would be utterly immaterial whether they had ever been abroad. Let us all join in doing the acts necessary to restoring the proper practical relations between these States and the Union; and each forever after innocently indulge his own opinion whether, in doing the acts, he brought the States from without into the Union, or only gave them proper assistance, they never having been out of it.

The amount of constituency, so to speak, on which the new Louisiana government rests, would be more satisfactory to all, if it contained fifty, thirty or even twenty thousand, instead of only about twelve thousand, as it really does. It is also unsatisfactory to some, that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. I would myself prefer that it were now conferred on the very intelligent, and on those who serve our cause as soldiers. Still the question is not whether the Louisiana government, as it stands, is quite all that is desirable. The question is, "Will it be wiser to take it as it is, and help to improve it; or to reject and disperse it?" "Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union *sooner* by *sustaining*, or by *discarding* her new State government?"

Some twelve thousand voters in the heretofore State of Louisiana have sword allegiance to the Union; assumed to the rightful political power of the State; hold elections; organized a free government, adopted a free State constitution, giving the benefit of public schools equally to black and white, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon the colored man. Their Legislature has already voted to ratify the constitutional amendment, recently passed by Congress, abolishing slavery throughout the nation. These twelve thousand persons are thus fully committed to the Union, and to perpetual freedom in the States—committed to the very things, and nearly all the things, the nation wants—and they ask the nation's recognition and its assistance to make good that committal.

Now, if we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We in effect say to the white man, "You are worthless, or worse; we will neither help you nor be helped by you." To the blacks we say, "This cup of liberty which those, your old masters, hold to your lips, we will dash from you, and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents, in some vague and undefined when, where and how." If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both white and black, has any tendency to bring Louisiana into proper practical relations with the Union, I have, *so far*, been unable to perceive it.

If, on the contrary, we recognize and sustain the new government of Louisiana, the converse of all this is made true. We encourage the hearts and nerve the arms of the twelve thousand to adhere to their work, and argue for it, and proselyte for it, and fight for it, and feed it, and grow it, and ripen it to a complete success. The colored man, too, seeing all united for him, is inspired with vigilance, and energy, and daring, to the same end. Grant that he desires the elective franchise. Will he not attain it sooner by saving the already advanced steps toward it than by running backward over them? Concede that the new government of Louisiana is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it. [Laughter.]

Again, if we reject Louisiana, we also reject our vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the national Constitution. To meet this proposition it has been argued that no more than three fourths of those States which have not attempted secession are necessary to validly ratify the amendment. I do not commit myself against this, further than to say that such a ratification would be questionable, and sure to be persistently questioned; while a ratification by three-fourths of all the States would be unquestioned and unquestionable.

I repeat the question: "Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union *sooner* by *sustaining* or by discarding her new State government?" What has been said of Louisiana will apply generally to other States. And yet so great peculiarities pertain to each State; and such important and sudden changes occur in the same State; and, withal, so new and unprecedented is the *whole case*, that *no exclusive* and inflexible plan can safely be prescribed as to details and collaterals. Such exclusive and inflexible plan would surely become a new entanglement. Important principles may, and must, be inflexible.

In the present situation, as the phrase goes, it may be my duty to make some new announcement to the people of the South. I am considering, and shall not fail to act, when satisfied that action will be proper.

The speech was applauded throughout by emphatic sentences and loud cheering. We have purposely omitted each burst of approval as it occurred, to avoid marring, or, at all events, breaking the consequentialness of the argument by innumerable parentheses.

WAR FOR THE UNION

GOOD NEWS.

SELMA, ALABAMA, CAPTURED.

Surrender of Forrest's and Roddy's Commands.—Montgomery, Alabama, also Reported Captured.—Lynchburg, Virginia, Surrendered.

Official War Bulletin.

Major General Dix:

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The capture of Selma, Alabama, is reported by Major General Thomas. The surrender of Lynchburg is also officially reported.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Headquarters Dep't of the Cumberland, Nashville, April 11.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I send the following, just received from Huntsville, Alabama, for the information of the Secretary of War. I am inclined to believe it, although I have received no report direct from General Wilson:

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., April 11.

Maj. Gen. Thomas:

The following is just received from Col. Hoover at Somerville: Men directly through from Selma reports that place captured by Gen. Wilson's forces on the 2nd inst. Forrest and Roddy, with their entire commands, were captured. Our men dismounted and charged the entrenchments and carried all before them. They also report Montgomery captured.

[Signed,] R. J. GRANGER.
G. H. THOMAS,
Major General.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

CITY POINT, April 12.—Lynchburg surrendered yesterday to a lot of Griffin's forces, at the head of a scouting party. Gen. Grant has ordered a brigade of cavalry to occupy the town and take care of the public property.

[Signed,] C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

LATEST NEWS.

MOBILE CAPTURED.

Over 5,000 Prisoners Captured.

Ordnance Stores and Gunboats Taken.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, via CAIRO, April 16.

The *Times* publishes official dispatches announcing the capture of the Spanish Fort and Blakely. The former at 10 30 A. M. on the 9th, with 700 prisoners, and the latter on the same day by assault, and over 5,000 prisoners, with a large amount of ordnance stores. Gunboats and the troops proceeded unresisted towards Mobile, which was captured last evening by a portion of General Smith's command, assisted by the light draught boats, after a short resistance by the enemy.

☞ The names of the assassins of President Lincoln are known, and after the present investigation is concluded and published the public will be astounded at the development.

Interesting Questions and Answers Relative to the 7.30 U. S. Loan.

Mr. Jay Cooke, *of Philadelphia, who* for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 5.20 Loan, has just been appointed by Secretary Fessenden, the General Agent to dispose of the only popular Loan now offered for sale by the Government, viz: the "SEVEN-THIRTY."

In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow-countrymen may all understand what this "Seven-Thirty Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits,—how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan?

Answer. It bears Interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows:

One cent per day on each	$	50 note.
Two cents	"	"	100 "
Ten	"	"	500 "
Twenty	"	"	1,000 "
One dollar	"	"	5,000 "

2d Question. When and how can they be obtained?

Answer. They are for sale, at par, and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers.

3d Question. When is the interest payable and can it be collected?

Answer. The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7.30s?

Answer. They are due in two years and a half from the 15th of February, 1865; viz: on the 15th of August, 1867.

5th Question. Must I receive back my money so soon as 1867?

Answer. No! not unless yourself prefer to do so—the Law gives you the *right* to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount at *par*, of the famous and popular 5.20 *Gold bearing* 6 *per cent. Loan.*

6th Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5.20 Loan to be worth?

Answer. 5.20s bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are to-day worth 9 per cent. premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than they *now* are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent. per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 9 per cent. premium at that time.

7th Question. What other advantage is there in investing in the 7 30 Loan?

Answer. It cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this adds from one to three per cent. per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the rate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and stocks, except those of the United States, and all mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question. How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure?

Answer. The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. *Our Government has twice paid off all its debt*, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm; and pays a better interest. It is in fact, a *First Mortgage* on all lands, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be safer, for we are all bound for it, and all that we have is firmly held for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep their gold and greenbacks idle and locked up, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent. interest, when these Seven-Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties,) over ten per cent. and are so much safer and surer.

9th Question. How many Seven-Thirties are there, and how much remains unsold?

Answer. There are only about three hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety millions remain unsold.

10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance?

Answer. There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand private bankers and brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.

11th Question. How long will it take to sell the whole?

Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven Thirties, the first Twenty Year Loan, and the Five Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan, will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000 and $5,000,) and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. Fessenden, who earnestly desires that the *people* of the whole land, (as well as the capitalists) shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of *this most desirable investment.*

☞ *Let none delay, but subscribe at once, through the nearest responsible Bank or Bankers.*

Fresh Garden & Flower Seeds,
For Sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 19, 1865.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Those of our subscribers receiving bills will please give them *immediate* attention. Our terms are now advance payments—our friends will remember this. Those receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

An Apprentice

To the Printing business is wanted immediately at the *Globe* office. tf

Scratchings.

—Alexander Port, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Broad Top City. This is an excellent appointment.

—Our two young friends who accompanied us in a wild goose chase on Thursday evening last may learn where to expect the geese in another hunt.

—The building formerly used as J. Brown's hardware store, has been razed to the ground, and the site will soon be occupied by the photograph building in the same row.

—The Good Templars have changed their evening of meeting from Saturday to Monday. There will be a special meeting of the Order on Saturday evening next at 7½ o'clock, to transact important business.

—There was no demonstration in this place of public gratitude over the surrender of Lee's army, last week, further than the procession and ringing of bells on Sunday night last, the 9th, when the news was received.

—We understand that the necessary arrangements have been effected by which the boys of Co. C, 195th P. V., (Captain Johnston's company,) will receive their bounty money. We sincerely trust they will not be further disappointed.

—The 19th Penna. Cavalry, at last accounts, was at Baton Rouge, capital of Louisiana. We have a letter from a member of the regiment which we are obliged to omit for want of room. The correspondent states they are at Baton Rouge doing infantry duty, but still retain cavalry arms. They are in comfortable quarters.

—Men who have furnished substitutes are now wishing that they were in the army themselves to share the glory, or else are sorrying because they spent so much money so near the close of the war. They may miss the glory, but many miss the money more. The recent official order respecting the draft does not help them in the least.

—A number of our citizens left for Harrisburg last week, in order to witness the grand celebration of the victories that was to take place there on Saturday. Their anticipations for enjoyment were exploded upon coming in possession of the melancholy intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln, and the consequent fact that there would be no rejoicing as advertised. They returned to their homes to see and hear continued lamentation. Truly, in this life we are subject to disappointment.

—Major Wm. F. Johnston, formerly Captain of the Taylor Guards, was in town last week, adorning the uniform of his new and worthy position. He states that the boys are well, and are at present at Winchester, but have been on the tramp, marching and countermarching, ever since in the service. Upon the Captain's promotion, Lieuts. Johnston and Tyhurst advanced a step higher in the rounds of military distinction, and Orderly Sergeant Hoffman was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant.

—The news of the murder of President Lincoln reached here on Saturday morning last, and created a general gloom over the community. The flags were draped in mourning, the church bells were tolled, and the countenances of our citizens, generally, wore a saddened aspect; some, we learn, were so far overcome that they wept, as at the loss of a dear friend or parent. We publish the proceedings of a public meeting held on Monday evening. The resolutions passed are expressive of the deeply felt sympathy. As we write the habitations are being festooned in colors of mourning.

Local Bounty.

I have returned from Harrisburg this morning, with the Local Bounty of the members of Captain Johnston's company, who resided in Huntingdon county, and will pay it over according to the instructions I have received from those to whom it belongs.

SAML. T. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1865.

Good Templars Take Notice!

A special meeting of Standing Stone Lodge, of I. O. of G. T. will be held at their Lodge, on Saturday evening next at 7½ o'clock. Important business will be transacted and all members are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W. C. T.

G. B. ARMITAGE, W. Sec'y.

TOWN MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of the borough of Huntingdon was held at the Court House at 1 o'clock, P. M. April 15, 1865, in consequence of the telegraphic intelligence that President LINCOLN has been assassinated, and a murderous assault made upon Secretary SEWARD.

Rev. S. H. Reid was called to the chair, and J. Sewell Stewart appointed Secretary.

Rev. Mr. Kidder opened the meeting with prayer.

Mr. Wm. Lewis stated the object of the meeting, when John Scott Esq., was called upon to read the dispatches giving information of the sad event, which he did, accompanied with a solemn and impressive statement of the bereavement the nation has suffered Messrs. Benedict, Miles and Brown also made appropriate remarks.

Mr. Benedict moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to express the sense of the meeting, to report on Monday evening 17th, at an adjourned meeting—whereupon the chair appointed the following persons, to wit: A. W. Benedict Chairman, John Scott, J. G. Miles, Wm Lewis, Robert Cunningham, John Given, Nicholas Decker, David Black, Henry Wharton, H. G. Fisher, John S. Miller, W. Dorris, jr. William Colon.

On motion of Mr. Brown it was resolved to toll the bells in the town at 3 o'clock, P. M. this afternoon for half an hour.

On motion the meeting adjourned till Monday evening 17th.

In pursuance of the adjournment, a very large meeting of the citizens of the borough and vicinity, convened in the Court House to hear the report of the committee, when the same officers took their seats, and Mr. Benedict, the Chairman, presented the following report, which on motion of General Williamson, seconded by General Wilson, was unanimously adopted.

The Nation mourns.

An All-wise God in His Providence has permitted the death of our President.

The Nation has lost the prudent, wise and good man, whose virtue and patriotism has led our Government through the wilderness of four years of bloody rebellion. He lived only to catch a view of the promised land—those that follow him will enjoy its blessings.

Abraham Lincoln is dead by the hand of the assassin. His mission is ended. His administration and his fame are untarnished by one act that mars the patriotism of the one or dims the lustre of the other.

As a people we should bow to the fiat of Omniscience. "Be still and know that I am God," is His teaching. We can but labor and wait.

This is not a time for formal resolutions declaratory of sorrow and condolence. Every heart should exhibit its evidences of woe.

Your Committee therefore recommend that our citizens, every one, make some outward manifestation of their grief by a display of some badge of mourning upon their residences and places of business for thirty days.

That all places of business be closed on the day of the President's funeral.

That the several clergymen of our town be requested to make such arrangements that appropriate religious services be held on that day, at such time and place as will best suit their convenience and that of the people.

COMMITTEE:

A. W. BENEDICT, Chairman,	N. C. DECKER,
JOHN SCOTT,	DAVID BLACK,
JOHN G. MILES,	HENRY S. WHARTON,
WILLIAM LEWIS,	H. G. FISHER,
ROBT M CUNNINGHAM,	JOHN S. MILLER,
JOHN B. GIVEN,	WILLIAM DORRIS, JR.,
	WILLIAM COLON.

Impressive and appropriate remarks were made by John G. Miles, A. W. Benedict, John Williamson and Rev. Mr. Sample of Bedford.

On motion of David Snare, Esq., it was resolved to hold divine service in the Court House on *Wednesday next* at 12 o'clock, M.

On motion adjourned.

S. H. REID, President.

J. S. STEWART, Secretary.

Celebration at Lewistown.

It was the pleasure of the Junior to visit Lewistown on Friday last to witness the celebration of the national victories, that was announced. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and at 1 P. M., the members of the bar, clergy, little girls made to represent the different States of the Union, the Mendelssohn Singing Association, Ladies' Relief, Independent Order of Good Templars, with regalia, and the two fire companies, with engines tastefully decorated, collected in the Diamond, preparatory to forming in procession. The procession was soon declared ready to start, and, led by a brass band and martial music, it proceeded through the principal streets the citizens falling in the rear. Conspicuous in the procession was a lady on horseback who represented the Goddess of Liberty. Another prominent feature, and one which caused an amount of laughter and derision, was a ludicrous effigy of Jeff Davis, suspended by the neck to a gallows, and drawn by a company of boys. After the procession had gone the round of the route, they assembled in front of the Lewistown Hotel, where they were treated with an eloquent and patriotic address from Rev. Downs. The crowd then dispersed, and when we left in the evening train the citizens were making preparations for an illumination and bonfires in the evening.—Throughout the day a vast concourse of people were in town to see the sights. Everything passed off grandly, and the demonstration reflected great credit on the patriotism and loyalty of the people of Lewistown, and gave ample proof of their esteem and appreciation of the deeds of our Union defenders.

☞ Our citizens will attend the religious services at the Court House to morrow (Wednesday) at 12, noon.

Worthy of Imitation.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Herald*, in a late issue, thus speaks of Mr. W. J. Geissinger, formerly a resident of this place, for a commendable action which distinguishes him:

"Mr. William J. Geissingor, who has for nearly four years filled a clerkship in the Naval Office, at the Custom House, has resigned the position in favor of his brother, Mr. Henry B. Geissinger, disabled in a three year's service of our country. To so noble a sacrifice, Dr. Wallace, the Naval Officer, gave his cheerful assent; and when we assert, as in this instance, that a married gentleman with a family vacates to give place to an unmarried brother on account of his disability, it is an unusual mark of affection, which history should record, and is worthy of imitation. Such conduct upon the part of Mr. William J. Geissingor will obtain for him hosts of friends, and he cannot long go unrewarded—in fact, we learn that the North American Life Insurance Company, of New York, through its general agent in Philadelphia, has already solicited Mr. G. to act as its agent in this city, to which he has assented; and as the "North America" is a reliable and deserving corporation, Mr. Geissinger has abundant field to exhibit his attainments of talent, perseverance and industry."

PROCLAMATION.

Our President Demands the Ordinary Privileges and Immunities for our Navy in Foreign Ports.—A Refusal to be met with Retaliation.

Another important proclamation is issued to-day, claiming that our vessels of war in foreign ports shall no longer be subjected to restrictions as at present, but shall have the same rights and hospitalities which are extended to foreign men of war in ports of the United States, declaring that hereafter the cruisers of every nation will receive the treatment which in their ports they accord to ours:

By the President of the United States,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, for some time past vessels of war of the United States have been refused in certain foreign ports privileges and immunities to which they were entitled by treaty, public law, or the comity of nations, at the same time that vessels of war of the country wherein the said privileges and immunities have been withheld have enjoyed them fully and uninterruptedly in ports of the United States, which condition of things has not always been forcibly resisted by the United States, although, on the other hand, they have not at any time failed to protest against and declare their dissatisfaction with the same. In the view of the United States no condition any longer exists which can be claimed to justify the denial to them by any one of said nations of customary naval rights, such as has heretofore been so unnecessarily persisted in—

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby make known that if after a reasonable time shall have elapsed for intelligence of this proclamation to have reached any foreign country in whose ports the said privileges and immunities shall have been refused as aforesaid, they shall continue to be so refused, then and thenceforth the same privileges and immunities shall be refused to the vessels of war of that country in the ports of the United States; and this refusal shall continue until war vessels of the United States shall have been placed upon an entire equality in the foreign ports aforesaid with similar vessels of other countries. *The United States, whatever claim or pretence may have existed heretofore, are now at least entitled to claim and concede an entire and friendly equality of rights and hospitalities with all maritime nations.*

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the city of Washington this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States of America the 89th.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The President's Funeral.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

To the People of the United States:

The undersigned is directed to announce that the funeral ceremonies of the late lamented Chief Magistrate will take place at the Executive Mansion, in this city, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 19th instant. The various religious denominations throughout the country are invited to meet in their respective places of worship at that hour for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion with appropriate ceremonies.

WM. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

MARRIED,

On the 11th March, 1865, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. BENJ. J. STEHLEY, to Miss JANE LATTA, of Mifflin county.

At the Baptist Parsonage, Bell's Mills, April 11th, 1865, by Rev A. F. Shanafelt, Mr. J. GETTYS, of West Barree, Huntingdon County, and Miss NANCY GREEN, of Bell's Mills, Blair Co.

On Wednesday morning, 12th inst., by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, DAVID RODDY, Esq., to Miss MARTHA ELLEN, daughter of George Sipes, Esq., all of Shade Gap, Huntingdon County.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. JOHN MORNINGSTAR, and Miss MARY KING, all of Huntingdon.

NOTICE.
I have a small MULE for sale, 4 years old; suitable for mines.
I would like to have a BLACKSMITH. Single man preferred. Apply to P. P. DEIVERS,
ap10-3t Paradise Furnace, Huntingdon co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Mahlon Spangle, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Mahlon Spangle, late of Warriorsmark twp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
WM. B. ADDLEMAN,
ap10,1865-6t* Administrator.

BRIDGE TO REPAIR.
The Commissioners of Huntingdon county will receive proposals, at their office, for the repairing of the bridge across the Juniata river at Drake's Ferry, on Friday, the 5th day of May next. Persons making proposals are requested to go and examine the bridge, and state in their proposals how much per perch they ask for doing the work, they finding all the materials.
M. F. CAMPBELL,
JNO. HOUSEHOLDER,
JACOB MILLER,
ap19 Commissioners.

WILLIAM D. GEMMILL,
Stock Broker.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, LOANS, Etc.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Office--511 Market street, Philad'a
ap19-2m*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Will be offered at sale at public outcry on the premises in the township of WARRIORSMARK, Huntingdon county,

On Wednesday, the 10th of May next,

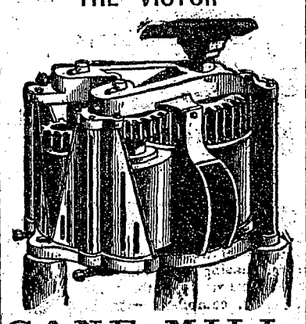
The following described Tract of land, late the property of Samuel Beck, decd., to wit:
One hundred acres of good limestone land, adjoining lands of David Beck, John Beck's heirs and others, seventy acres thereof being cleared and under fence, the balance being timber land; a growing orchard and several never-failing springs being on said land, affording fine building sites.
Sale to commence at two o'clock, P. M., of said day.
TERMS.—One-third in hand upon confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser.
BENJAMIN F. PATTON,
ap19,1865. Trustee.

HASHEESH CANDY.
The Great Oriental Nervine Compound.
TRUE SECRET OF YOUTH AND BEAUTY.
It is a remedy that ought to be in every House on account of its harmlessness and potency; and above all, because of its exceeding cheapness. It is the cheapest remedy in the world. Colds readily yield to it. In the short space of a single night the severest cold has passed away, and the Hasheesh, acting as a stimulant on the sufferer, enables him to rise in the morning fresh and renewed.—Its effects are wonderful. It quickly annihilates Pain and Suffering, and alleviates human misery.
We here present a few of the diseases that we warrant it to cure if persevered in, other remedies seldom being required:
It is a sure cure for Fever and Ague.
Sure cure for General Debility and Wasting Away.
Sure cure for all Nervous and Bilious Affections.
☞ It is sure to preserve the Complexion and Skin and imparts the bloom of perfect Health and Vigor to those who use it.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 50 cents and $1 per box. Postage on $1 box 15 cents.
Imported only by the Gunjah Wallah Company, Office 30 Beekman street, New York.
For sale by John Reed, Druggist, Huntingdon, Sole Agent.
ap19-7t*

TAVERN LICENSE.—Application will be made on Monday, May 8th, for a tavern license, by Washington Long, McConnellstown, and by Simon Cohn, Coffee Run, for a retailer's license.
ap12,1865 W. C. WAGONER, Prothonotary.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST!
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.
A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond: Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, april 12, 1865.

1865. 1865.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon april 12, '65.

1865. 1865.
THE "VICTOR"

CANE MILL.
NEW. TRIUMPHANT AT STATE FAIRS.
COOK'S
SUGAR EVAPORATOR,
MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD!
"SORGO HAND BOOK," *FREE.*
CANE SEED, by the lb or bushel, FOR SALE AT COST.
Prince & Co.'s New AUTOMATIC ORGANS. The greatest triumph of the age!
New style MELODEONS, with improvements.
Grover & Baker's FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Send for Circulars, &c. FREE.
A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
SOLE AGENT,
James Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa.
ap12, 1865-3m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Margaretta Swoope, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Margaretta Swoope, late of Porter tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
LEWIS KNODE, Alexandria.
ABRAHAM HARNISH, Waterstreet.
April 5, '65. 6t. Executors.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Dennis Rine, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Dennis Rine late of Franklin tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.
JAMES OLIVER,
April 5, '65. 6t. Executor.

GOOD NEWS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
THE success of our armies and the consequent decline in the price of gold and other commodities, enable me to send
GOOD TIDINGS TO THE BLACKSMITHS,
and all others who buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.
Having moved my store to the large and commodious Bricker Store Room, I have received a large assortment of WAGON TIRE, HORSE SHOE IRON, round and square BAR IRON, bought from the jobbers since the decline in gold, which I am selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
All persons wishing to buy IRON, STEEL, NAILS, LOCKS, PAINTS, GLASS, or any kind of HARDWARE for cash, will save money by sending their orders, or calling at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN,
April 5, '65. Huntingdon, Pa.

COACH SHOP,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
DAVID MINGLE Respectfully informs the public generally that he has removed his shop to the building in Washington street, formerly occupied by O. Bent, where he is prepared to do all kind of
LIGHT AND HEAVY WORK,
in his line of business, and hopes to receive a liberal patronage.
☞ NEW WORK will be made to order, at prices to suit the times DAVID MINGLE.
Huntingdon, March 28, 1865-3m*

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Those Bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more,* according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annualy by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 *note.*
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Bank, and Private Bankers, throughout the country, have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank of Huntingdon.
First National Bank of Hollidaysburg
First National Bank of Altoona.
First National Bank of Bellefonte.
First National Bank of Harrisburg.
ap5,1865-3m

FOR RENT—*THE COALMONT HOUSE*—A large and convenient Hotel, situated in the borough of Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.
For particulars apply to the undersigned at Coalmont.
C. W. CHAPMAN,
mh28,1865-4 t; Supt. Broad Top Coal and Iron Co.

WANTED—TWENTY CANAL BOATS, To carry coal from Hollidaysburg to Baltimore. Steady employment given. Apply to O. M. IRVIN & SON,
mh29 Altoona, Pa.
☞ Harrisburg Telegraph, and Union, Lewistown Gazette, and Democrat; publish five times and send bills to advertiser.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No. 709 Chestnut Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.
The Manager has the pleasure of announcing that this popular Hotel is now open for the reception of TRANSIENT GUESTS.
The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished, and is presented to the public as being in every particular a hotel suited to their wants. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
March 9, '65.-3m CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Manager.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, above Fifth, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
and Superior SILVER PLATED WARE.
mch22-3m.

I. K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.
An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware constantly on hand,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
mh29.1865-2m*

ESTABLISHED 1836.
POULTON'S BILLIARD SALOON
HARRISBURG.
The oldest Billiard Saloon, and one of the best regulated in the State, is Poulton's, situated in the rear of Grant's Hall, near Third street. Being in the business for over 30 years, he thoroughly understands the wants and desires of players His room is the largest and best-lighted in the city. The cues are always in the best order, and his tables cannot be excelled by any in the State.
He gives the business his direct superintendence, and can assure the public that they can find better satisfaction at his saloon than at any other in the city.
No liquor sold on the premises—every man to his own business.
March 15, 1865.

BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR COFFEE.
Whilst trying Coffee of all the various brands,
Remember "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR"—as the head it stands.
True, it's not like others that are 'SOLD EVERYWHERE.'
A little stretch, we all do know, good goods will easily bear.
(But a stretch like this—"sold everywhere"—is very apt to tear.)
Now, I can safely say, without any hesitation,
There's none like "BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR" in this enlightened nation.
Skilled chemists have not found a Coffee from any Store
Possessing the same ingredients as 'Browning's Excelsior.'
Nor is there any one, in or out of the Coffee trade,
Who knows the articles from which "Browning's Excelsior" is made.
I'm told it's made from barley, rye, wheat, beans and peas;
Name a thousand other things—but the right one if you please.
But with the Coffee-men I will not hold contention
For the many, many things they say—too numerous to mention.
Whilst they're engaged in running round from store to store
To learn the current wholesale price of "Browning's Excelsior,"
Some who know my Coffee gives perfect satisfaction,
Have formed a plan by which they hope to cause a quick reaction.
The case—'tis with a few; no doubt 'twill be more—
To name their Coffee after mine, (Browning's) Excelsior.
Some say their's the only brand that will stand a ready test.
Now, try a little of them all—see which you like the best.
Never have I in your paper advertised before;
Nor would I now, or ever consent to publish more,
Unless some stand by "every body," "sold everywhere," in "every store."
A trade like this I do not wish; the orders I could not fill;
The factory all Jersey's land would take—leave not a foot to till.
My trade is not so very large; still I think I have my share,
But, reader, you may rest assured, 'tis not "SOLD EVERYWHERE."

Manufactured and for Sale by the writer,
GEORGE L. BROWNING,
No. 20 Market Street, Camden, N. J.
This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price.
RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than the gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers.
☞ Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.
March 1, 1865-3m.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS
HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

STEPHEN COX. ALFRED SUTTON.
STEPHEN COX & CO.,
—COMMISSION MERCHANTS—
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Potatoes, Beans
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 236 North Wharves, Philada.
Would refer with permission to:

William Neal, Philadelphia.		Sharpless & Sister, Philada.	
Isaac Jeans & Co.,	"	George Quintyp, New York.	
Drexel & Co., Bankers	"	Wand & Bros, Rochester, NY	
Budd & Comly,	"	Dare, Spreston & Co., Balt.	
George Keck,	"	J. Russell, Bank Penn'a, Pa	

mh29,1865-4t*

Look to Your Interest.
THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD
TOBACCO AND SEGARS
CHEAP, IS AT
D. H. Kooker's New Wholesale and Retail Store,
four doors below Dean's Hotel. All Dealers in segars will find it to their interest to examine before purchasing elsewhere. All segars are my own manufacturing.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1865-3m.*

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Headware Store, where he has opened a
NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.
He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.
Huntingdon, April 12 1865.

Farm For Sale.
THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad Tunnel. It contains three hundred and forty-three acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.
J. S. MAGUIRE,
april19,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. C. & G. W. COLDER.
HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 12, 1865-tf.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated in Philadelphia, 1794.
CASH CAPITAL $1,715,171,71.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres't.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.
J. A. RANKIN, Rock Springs, Centre county, Pa., Local Agent for part of Centre county, also for parts of Huntingdon and Blair counties.
Feb. 21, '65-6m.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
LOCATED AT PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
The oldest Company in the U. S.
ASSETS, $1,715,000.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres't.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy.
The undersigned agent for the above well known and reliable Company, will make insurance against loss by fire for any period—from one month to perpetual.
G. BARTON ARMITAGE, Agent.
Feb. 23, 65-3m. Huntingdon.

POUDRETTE!
[Fifteen Years Fair Trial!]
A. PEYSSON, Philadelphia.
POUDRETTE, $20 00 per ton, taken from the Factory loose, or 50 Cents per bushel, and $26 00 per ton in bags—delivered at Steamboat and Railroad Depots in Philadelphia. Manufactory, Gray's Ferry Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia.
Depot. PEYSSON'S Farm, Gloucester, New Jersey, Woodbury road.
Office—Library Street, No. 420 back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Dealers in
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th & GALLOWHILL Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
February 14, 1865-3mos.

THE EYE AND EAR.
TO THE PEOPLE.
NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, entitled
A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE;
On the following diseases: Eye and Ear diseases; Throat diseases in general; Clergymen's and Public Speakers' Sore Throat; diseases of the Air Passages, (Laryngitis, Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.
This Book is to be had at No. 606 CHESTNUT Street, Philada., and of all Booksellers. Price $1. Address the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the utmost success. Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. feb2-3m

MILLINERY GOODS.
BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 MARKET Street, north side,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have now opened their usual handsome variety of
RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & LADIES' FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,
and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE
By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.
☞ Particular attention paid to filling Orders.
March 8, '65-3m.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,
Nov. 23, '64.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC,
PRICE 20 CENTS.
CONTENTS.
ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT:
Eclipses, &c., for 1865.
Difference of Time at hundred places
New and Valuable Tide Table.
Places of the Principal Fixed Stars.
Calendars—Rising and Setting of Sun, Moon, &c.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:
United States Government, Ministers, &c.
Senators and Representatives of XXXVIIIth Congress, XXXIXth Congress, so far as chosen.
Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.
Public Resolutions and Proclamations.
Party Platforms of 1864 (Baltimore and Chicago.)
The Rebel Government, Congressmen, &c.
Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events.
Native States of the American born People.
Election Returns, for President, Governors, Congressmen in 1864, compared with the Presidential Vote in 1860.
State Capitals, Governors, Salaries, Time Legislatures meet, Time of State Elections.
Territorial Capitals and Governors.
Popular Vote by States for 1856, 1860 and 1864.
Popular Vote elaborately analyzed and compared, by Vote of 1860 elaborately analyzed and compared, by Population, Free and Slave, with percentage.
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

JOB PRINTING done at this office.

BOOKS

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—o—

Annals of the Army of the Cumberland.
Rebel Invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Battle of Gettysburg.
Pictorial History of the Wars of the U. S.
Washington and his Generals.
Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 volumes.
Webber's Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters.
Field's Scrap Book.
O'Neill's Glimpses of Animated Nature.
Parley's Columbus, Washington & Franklin.
Chambers Information for the People, 2 Vols.
Selections in Poetry, by Epes Sargent.
Indians of North America, by S. G. Drake.
Parley's Four Quarters of the World.
Mirror of Nature, by W. H. Furness.
Butler's Ethical Discourses.
Flowers of Elocution, by Caroline Lee Hentz
Handbook Family Knowledge for the People
Sermons of Calvin and Luther.
Partons Life of Andrew Jackson, 3 volumes.
General Butler in New Orleans, by Parton.
Jackson and New Orleans, by Alex. Walker.
Irving's Life of Washington, 5 volumes.
Life of John Fitch, by Thompson Westcott.
Smucker's Life & Times of Alex. Hamilton.
Taylor's Life and Travels of Von Humboldt.
Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas.
The Mountain, by Dr. R. M. S. Jackson.
Opportunities for Industry and Capital, or 1000 Chances to Make Money.
Freedley's Practical Treatise on Business.
Sinding's History of Scandinavia.
Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.
Good's Book of Nature.
Ovid, [literally translated,] by H. T. Riley.
Beauties and Achievements of the Blind.
Stewart's Freemason's Manual.
Webb's " Monitor.
Davis' " "
Cross' Masonic Chart.
Shakespeare's Complete Works.
What Can Woman Do, by T. S. Arthur.
The Withered Heart, do.
The Two Sisters, by Mrs. Emma Southworth
The Deserted Wife, do.
Pencil Sketches, by Miss Leslie.
The Lawyer's Story, by J. A. Maitland.
Diary of an Old Doctor, do.
The Wanderer, do.
Adam Bede, by George Elliot.
Courtship and Matrimony, by Robert Morris
Parisian Pickings, by Julio De Marguerittes
Richard Penn Smith's Miscellaneous Works
Horse Shoe Robinson, by J. P. Kennedy.
Father and Daughter, by Fredrika Bremer.
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann Stephens
Mary Derwent, do.
Peculiar, by Epes Sargent.
Quaker Soldier, or British in Philadelphia.
Anecdotes of Love, by Lola Montez.
Age of Chivalry, by Thomas Bulfinch.
Tale of a Tub, &c., &c., by Dean Swift.
The Initials, a Story of Modern Life.
The Methodist, by Miriam Fletcher, 2 vols.
The World's Laconics; or, Best Thoughts of Best Authors, in Prose and Poetry.
Robert Houdin, the Magician, by Mackenzie
Skirmishing, a Novel.
Letters to Young Ladies, by Rev. J. Bonnett
Ladies' Guide to Perfect Gentility.
Dime Book of Etiquette.
The Reason Why—Natural History.
Daring and Suffering, by Lieut. Pittenger.
Titcomb's Letters to Young Folks.
" Lessons in Life.
" Letters to the Joneses.
" Gold Foil.
" Bitter Sweet.
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo.
The Trial, or More Links of the Daisy Chain
Book of Nonsense, by Edward Lear.
Nasby Papers, [Comico-Politico-Religico.]
How to do Business, a Manual of Practical Affairs.
The Ladies' Work-Table Book.
Zulu Land, by Rev. Lewis Grout.
Clarke's Commentaries on New Testament.
Dutch and English Testament.
Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress.
" Holy War.
The Three Mrs. Judson's and other Daughters of the Cross, by Rev. D. Eddy.
Strickland's Life of Jacob Gruber.
Shadow on the Hearth, by Rev. N. Rice.
Defence of Armageddon, by F. E. Pitts.
The Great Consummation, by Cummings.
Louis Napoleon and the Battle of Armageddon, by Rev. M. Baxter.
Condensed Concordance to the Scriptures.
Thoughts of Favored Hours, by J. Copely.
Cobbet's 13 Sermons on Great Sins.
Headley's Sacred Plains.
McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity.
Dealings with the Dead.
Slavery Viewed from the Bible Stand-Point, by Rev. J. M. Adair.
Union Bible Dictionary.
The Broken Bud, or the Reminiscences of a Bereaved Mother.
Bomberger on Infant Salvation and Baptism.
The Death of Little Children, by S. Prime.
The Morning of Life.
The Faded Hope, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
The Guardian Angels, or Friends in Heaven, by Mrs. Sarah Gould.
The Daughter of Affliction, a memoir of the Protracted Sufferings and Religious Experience of Miss Mary Rankin.
Barnes' Family Prayers.
Jay's Family Prayers.
Fleetwood's Life of Christ.
Shelley's Poetical Works.
Pope's do.
Affection's Gift for the Loving and the Loved, by J. Cole Hagen.
The Future of Nations, by Louis Kossuth.
The New Fortune Teller, or the Poetical Fate Book.
Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million.
The Philadelphia Housewife, or Family Receipt Book.
Soyer's Standard Cookery.
Miss Acton's Modern Cookery.
Dime Cook and Recipe Books.
Household Economy, by M. G. St. Jean.
The Family Doctor, by Prof. Taylor, M. D.
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.
The Farm; Manual of Practical Agriculture
The Garden, do do Horticulture
The Barnyard, a Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry.
The Farmer's New and Universal Handbook
A Method of Increasing the Yield of the Milch-Cow, by John Neffen.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.
" " Doctor.
The Horse and His Diseases, by Jennings.
Rarey's Practice of Horse Taming.
Both Sides of the Grape Question.
Mysteries of Bee-Keeping, by M. Quinby.
Economic Cottage Builder, by C. P. Dwyer.
Bannan's Wages and Labor Calculator.
Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book, for Lumber Merchants, Ship Builders and Boat Builders.
Scribner's Assistant for Farmers, Millers, Produce Dealers and Mechanics.
Rohrer's Practical Calculator.
Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket Book, by Chas. H. Haswell.
Arrowsmith's Paper Hanger's Companion.
The Company Clerk, by Capt. A. V. Kautz.
United States Army Regulations.
Infantry and Cavalry Tactics.
Tax Law and Stamp Duty Cards.
Pocket Maps of United States, Pennsylvania, and the Western States.
Mitchell's New Traveller's Guide through the United States and Canadas.
Constitution of the United States.
Freedley's Legal Adviser.
Everybody's Lawyer, by Frank Crosby.
Book of Drawing-Room Plays, by S. Steele.
The Sociable, or 1001 Home Amusements.
Hoyle's Games: Chess, Backgammon, &c.
Checker's Simplified and Explained by D. Scattergood.
Spectropia; or Surprising Spectral Illusions, showing Ghosts everywhere, and of any Color, with Sixteen Illustrations.
Dime, and other Letter-Writers.
The Teacher, (Phonographic.)
The Reporter's Companion, (Phonographic.)
Pitman's Manual of Phonography.
How to Talk, a Manual of Conversation and Debating.
Walker's Elocution and Oratory.
McElligott's American Debater.
Whately's Selection of Synonyms.
Davies' Logic and Utility of Mathematics.
Gilfillan's Literature and Literary Men.
Brown's Grammar of English Grammars.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Holbrook's Normal Method of Teaching.
Wickersham's School Economy.
Elocutionary Manual, by Hiram Corson.
Mangnall's Comprehensive Summary of History, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Also, an assortment of Juvenile and Cheap Publications.

—

Interlinear Translations of Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Latin;) Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, and the Gospel of St. John, (Greek.)
Anthon's Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Sander's German and English Primer.
Sargent's Primary, Intermediate and Standard Speakers.
Frost's American Speaker.
Northend's Little Speaker.
Dime Speakers and Dialogues.
Johnston's Natural Philosophy.
" Primary " "
" Elements of Chemistry.
Fowne's " "
Reese's " Zoology.
Lambert's Anatomy and Physiology.
Worcester's Ancient and Modern History.
Lord's Modern History.
" " History of the United States.
Teacher's Guide to Illustrations: to accompany Holbrook's School Apparatus.
How to use Globes, by F. C. Brownell.
The Natural Spelling Teacher.
Sherwood's Speller and Pronouncer.
Hann's Elements of Spherical Trigonometry
Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra.
Robinson's University Algebra.

[See School Books in another column.]

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHADE TREES,
GRAPE VINES,
PLANTS, &C.,

At the nurseries of Taylor & Cremer

Who offer their stock of well grown and thrifty TREES, VINES, PLANTS, &c., at their old prices. The expense of grafting and planting this stock having been incurred before the outbreak of the rebellion when the price of labor was low, they can afford to sell these Trees at 50 per cent. less than they can sell the same kind of trees next year. While other Nurserymen have raised their prices about 50 per cent., these still sell at the old rates this year; that is to say—Apple Trees, $15, $18, and $20 per hundred, according to size, &c. Standard Pear 50 to 75 cents each. Dwarf Pear, 40 to 75 cents each, and $30 to $45 per hundred. Plum and Apricot, at 40 to 50 cents each. Also, Perch, Cherry, Quince and other trees; Grape Vines, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, and Strawberry plants, Dahlia roots, and Shade and Ornamental Trees—all at the old rates.

Money invested in fruit trees is sure to yield a good return. Now is your time to order trees.

Address, THEODORE H. CREMER,
feb3, 1865* Huntingdon, Pa.

BEST WHITE LEAD!
BEST ZINC!
PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Unsurpassed for WHITENESS, FINE GLOSS, DURABILITY, FIRMNESS and EVENNESS of SURFACE.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—

Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected ZINC, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same,

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

WARRANTED to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—

Get the Best!

Manufactured at PENNSYLVANIA PAINT & COLOR WORKS. Orders executed promptly by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.
☞ Store & Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

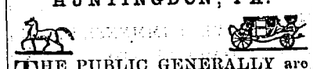
March 8, '65-1y.

M'MANIGAL'S LIVERY STABLE.

MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between the Baptist and Catholic Churches,

HUNTINGDON, PA.



THE PUBLIC GENERALLY are informed that the subscriber is prepared at his New LIVERY STABLE, to accommodate all with

HORSES, BUGGIES, & CARRIAGES

at reasonable rates, on short notice.

HENRY M'MANIGALL.

Huntingdon, March 8, 1865-1y.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons especially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.
Nov. 1864. SIMON COHN.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon Nov. 23, '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Nov. 23 '64.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
H. ROMAN.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEWYORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00 and 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., arriving at New York at 10 00 A. M., and 2 45 and 10 00 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and sleeping cars accompany the first two trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., and 1 45 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal stations only.

Way Trains, stopping at all points, at 7 25 A. M., and 4 40 P. M.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M. Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 3 30 P. M; Pottsville at 8 50 A. M., and 2 35 P. M; Tamaqua at 8 10 A. M., and 2 15 P. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, 7 35 and 10 45 A. M. 1 35 and 6 05 P. M.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 40 and 11 A. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 7 P. M., Philadelphia, 3 15 P. M., Pottsville 7 30 A. M., Tamaqua 7 A. M., Harrisburg 8 15 A. M., and Reading at 12 midnight, for Harrisburg.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 23 1864. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. PAC. & ERIE MAIL.	WESTWARD. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PAC. & ERIE MAIL.	EASTWARD. FAST MAIL.	EASTWARD. HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.	HARRISBURG, &c.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
5 17	4 50	11 58	.....	N. Hamilton,	7 51	.....	2 49	.....
5 24	4 58	12 08	.....	Mt. Union,	9 42	10 01	2 40	.....
5 35	.....	12 20	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	2 30	.....
5 43	5 16	12 29	.....	Mill Creek,	9 25	9 46	2 23	.....
5 59	5 31	12 48	6 48	Huntingdon,	9 12	9 25	2 10	.....
6 15	5 46	1 08	.....	Petersburg,	8 56	9 20	1 52	.....
6 23	.....	1 20	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	1 44	.....
6 31	6 02	1 32	.....	SpruceCreek,	8 41	9 07	1 37	.....
6 49	.....	1 54	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	1 20	.....
6 58	6 29	2 05	.....	Tyrone,	8 17	8 44	1 10	.....
7 08	6 39	2 20	.....	Tipton,	8 06	.....	12 58	.....
7 14	.....	2 28	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 52	.....
7 19	6 50	2 35	.....	Bell's Mills,	7 56	8 25	12 47	.....
7 40	7 10	3 00	8 15	Altoona,	7 40	8 10	12 30	.....
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 40 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 11 01 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 2 35 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 57 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 30 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 44 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, MARCH 6, 1865, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM. P. M.	SOUTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOM. P. M.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL. P. M.
LE 4 00	LE 8 00	Huntingdon,	AR 12 35	AR 6 58
4 20	8 20	McConnellstown,	12 14	6 38
4 28	8 28	Pleasant Grove,	12 06	6 30
4 44	8 44	Marklesburg,	11 50	6 14
5 00	9 00	Coffee Run,	11 34	5 59
5 08	9 08	Rough & Ready,	11 26	5 43
5 21	9 21	Cove,	11 14	5 31
5 25	9 25	Fisher's Summit,	11 10	5 25
AR 5 40	AR 9 40	Saxton,	LE 10 55	LE 5 10
LE 5 50	LE 9 50		AR 10 46	AR 5 00
6 10	10 10	Riddlesburg,	10 26	4 39
6 18	10 18	Hopewell,	10 18	4 31
6 34	10 34	Piper's Run,	10 00	4 15
6 54	10 55	Hamilton,	9 41	3 56
7 00	11 07	Bloody Run,	9 29	3 44
AR 7 10	AR 11 10	Mount Dallas,	9 25	LE 3 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

5 45	LE 11 00	Saxton,	AR 9 30	4 50
6 00	11 15	Coalmont,	9 15	4 35
6 05	11 20	Crawford,	9 05	4 25
6 15	AR 11 30	Dudley,	LE 9 00	4 20
		Broad Top City,		

Huntingdon Feb. 6, 1865. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the sole Agency for the sale of STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS, he is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to buy at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for five years.

D. M. GREENE,
Feb. 1, '65-tf. Huntingdon.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Nov. 23, 1864

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 13, 1864-1y.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
McGUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's *First Lessons* in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Geodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

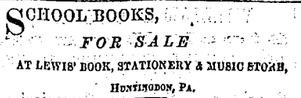
Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—In reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

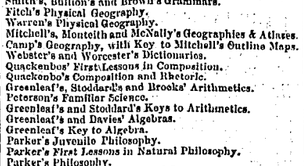
Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



All the Medical men and the Presses recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

For sale by Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

For sale by all Druggists. General Depot, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness or Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, No. 6, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN REED, Agent, *Huntingdon, Pa.*

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse the blood from diseased matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.

In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC BOOKS
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

MUSICIAN'S OMNIBUS, No. 1, containing the whole Camp Duty, Calls and Signals used in the Army and Navy; 40 sets of Quadrilles, (including Waltz, Polka and Schottische) with Calls; and an immense collection of Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes' Marches, Quicksteps, Hornpipes, Cartra and Fancy Dances, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Clarionett, &c., Containing over 700 pieces of Music.

MUSICIAL'S OMNIBUS, No. 2, containing 850 pieces of Music, consisting of 100 Duets for two Flutes two Violins, &c., 200 Scotch Airs, 200 Irish Airs, Quadrilles, Fancy and Contra Dances, with the Calls and Figuers, Polka, Schottisches, Waltzes, Quicksteps, Marches, Hornpipes, Songs, &c., for the Violin, Flute, Clarionett, Fife, Cornet, Flageolet, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon, Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum, Fife and Flageolet.

Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC
FOR 1865.

Among other features of the present number will be A chronicle of the Great Rebellion continued from the Old Franklin Almanac for 1864, containing a full and correct digested record of the events of the war, military, naval and political, from October 15th, 1863, with accounts of Battles, Sieges, Raids, Sea-fights, and all the operations of the war.

The United States Army List. Major Generals and Brigadiers, regulars and volunteers, to November 1st, 1864.

The Rebel Army List. Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals and Brigadiers, to same date.

Losses in battle and by death, of Union officers, to November 1st, 1864.

Losses of officers in Rebel Army to same date.

The Rebel Government, Rebel Congress, Rebel Debt, &c.

A full digest of the United States Stamp regulations.

A full digest of the United States License regulations.

Governments of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Governors of the States and Territories, Union and Rebel, to November 1st, 1864.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Queens of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Reigning Kings of the world to November 1st, 1864.

Heirs Apparent to European and other Empires and Monarchies.

Besides other miscellaneous matter, astronomical information, calendars, &c., &c., the whole comprising a valuable manual for use and reference throughout the year.

Price 20 cents per copy.

Copies mailed (post-paid) on receipt of price.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE. tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which for ☞ on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Mill treet, Huntingdon, Pa. WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1865. THE 1865.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunton's